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GLOBE TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.

Column One By David Courtney

THE final instalment of Britain's 3rd Infantry Division is on its way to take up positions in the Canal Zone. Both the 32nd Brigade and the 39th are under orders to move in under orders, seven regiments in all. Illustrations and Triumph, two aircraft carriers, are at hand as transports. The remaining brigade of the Division is already standing by in Libya. The three brigades will reinforce, or be on hand to reinforce, the normal garrison in the Canal Zone, which some time ago was strengthened by the 14th Independent Parachute Brigade Group from Cyprus. The force arrayed for the defence of Britain's interests in Egypt is not a great army as great armies go nowadays, but it is an impressive and effective host in relation to the Egyptian Army, which, said an American commentator the other day, could not fight the Brooklyn Dodgers, a baseball team known in the American vernacular as "dem bums". The trouble is that the British defence force will not be required to fight the Egyptian Army. Its active enemy may be the unseen hand of terrorism, and the "liberation battalions" of Field Marshal Aziz el Masri Pasha.

It is possible that the Egyptians, who are not very good soldiers, are also not very good terrorists; it will be to their credit if they are not. By and large, to be a good soldier or a good terrorist is nothing much to brag about when there are so many healthier and more useful things to be. But the Egyptian temperament can easily be blown up to the level of idiotic need, and is set blood flowing, especially Egyptian blood; and once there is a sufficiency of road mines, grenades and drums of TNT to go round, the Egyptian, who is at any rate ingenious and has a child-like faith in his own cunning, may cause some damage and get dangerously on the nerves of the British soldiers in the Zone. Lt. General Sir George Erskine, G.O.C. British Troops in Egypt, has told his troops that their quarrel is not with the Egyptian people. "The dispute is with the present Egyptian government". But the fact of the matter is that the Egyptian Government has been extremely successful in making the quarrel a popular one.

Israel Drafting Request for New \$200m. Grant

By Robert Gary

The Government is preparing a new request for grant-in-aid funds from the United States during 1952-53 which is expected to total more than \$200m. It was learned yesterday from official circles in Jerusalem.

The news that Israel would make a new request for funds was first announced by the Foreign Minister in his policy report to the Knesset last Sunday. He recalled that Israel had originally made a request for \$150m. and finally the sum of \$200m. was allocated.

Following the general lines of the first request, the new one will also stress the need for the monies for immigrant absorption and economic expansion. It will amount to "a third or a half more than the \$150m. request," official sources revealed, adding that the note would be submitted to Washington at the beginning of the year in time for the President's annual message to Congress. The American budget year begins on July 1.

It also was learned that between 10 and 15 American economic experts are scheduled to arrive in the near future to make final exhaustive studies of the Government's plans to utilize the \$200m. Mr. Eliahu Avnery, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, is now in Washington with a general plan which includes allocations for food, fodder, building and raw materials, in that order of priority.

The American experts will study the details of the program, possibly recommending changes in the types of food and other materials to be ordered.

Tories Warn Of Bankruptcy

LONDON, Tuesday (AP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that his new Conservative Government found Britain on the road to "national bankruptcy." He warned the nation that it is therefore entering a period of emergency during which he will be forced to take "exceptional measures."

Will Press on With SACME, 'BuildPeace'

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Premier Churchill's new government announced in the "King's Speech" today that Britain was resolved together with the other Western powers to press forward with their proposals for SACME.

In the meantime the British would maintain their position in the Canal Zone under the terms of the 1936 treaty and will safeguard the international highway, it said.

The King's ceremonial speech at the official opening of parliament is written for him by the Cabinet. Owing to the King's recent illness, it was read today by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Simonds.

The speech also said that Britain would invite other Commonwealth governments to discuss joint action to remedy the adverse balance of payments.

Scrap Nationalization

Britain would "share with members of the Commonwealth, the U.S. and her European partners in a supreme effort to build a more tranquil and prosperous world," it added.

In the case of Persia, ministers would try to repair the injuries our rights and interests have suffered.

The speech forecast that legislation would be passed the coming session to annul the nationalization of steel and to reorganize the industry "under free enterprise with an adequate measure of public supervision."

Cabinet Committee On Ministries Meets

The Ministerial Committee composed of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Interior, which was appointed by the Cabinet to discuss plans for the reorganization of several Ministries, and especially the formation of the new Government, held its first meeting in Jerusalem yesterday.

British Note To Egypt Affirms: Troops Staying

LONDON, Tuesday (AP). — Mr. Winston Churchill's new government served notice on Egypt today that it intended to carry out the policies first laid down by the recent Labour government.

In a note delivered in Cairo, the Conservative government said Egypt would continue to carry out the policies first laid down by the recent Labour government.

The note declared that Egypt's action in abrogating the 1936 treaty and the agreements on joint administration of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was "illegal and without validity."

The note was in reply to Egypt's notification of October 28 that it had acted to abrogate the agreements.

In the note today Britain offered to reopen negotiations for revision of the 1936 treaty under which British first stationed troops in the Canal Zone. She also warned that she would "hold the Egyptian government responsible for any breach of the peace and damage to life and property that may result" from Egypt's action.

More incidents involving British soldiers were reported today, including a shooting at two British sentries guarding a bridge outside Ismailia.

Syrian Premier Raps Egyptian Rejection

DAMASCUS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Syrian Premier Hassan El Hakim today criticized Egypt for rejecting the proposal for a Middle East defence command without first asking other Arab states.

The Premier, in a press interview, said Egypt should have consulted other states in accordance with the Arab League Charter. He added that the Syrian Government was carefully considering the proposal, and was awaiting consultations between the Arab Foreign Ministers in Paris.

The Old City newspaper "Al Bilad" yesterday said that Colonel Adib Shishakly, commander-in-chief of the Syrian army, has left Damascus for Ankara by air to discuss the Syrian-Turkish military pact with the known work of SACME. Shishakly is known as a staunch supporter of U.S. Middle East policy.

Meanwhile, Syrian university students today decided to boycott their classes until Premier Hassan El Hakim "is removed from power."

Korean Peace Problem Faces 6th U.N. Assembly

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Senator Luis Pedilla Nervo, permanent Mexican delegate to the U.N. since 1946, was elected President of the Sixth General Assembly, which opened here today. The voting, by secret ballot, gave the Mexican candidate 44 of the 53 votes cast, with Senator Victor Ballana, of Peru, receiving nine and Senator Costa del Real, of Bolivia, six votes.

Nervo, of Mexico, Is President

PARIS, Tuesday (AP). — The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, cautiously greeted the idea of a Big Four meeting with an indication that the U.S.S.R. would wait and see if a bid came from the West.

Striding out of the red and gold hall of the Palais de Chaillot at the end of the first session of the sixth assembly, Mr. Vyshinsky told a reporter, "it is necessary to communicate between the four involved. The three should arrange with the one."

Vyshinsky Cautious About Big 4 Meeting

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Auriol Urges Big Four Meeting

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — French President Vincent Auriol today suggested a top level meeting between the Big Four powers to reduce the disagreements which paralyze the world.

A spokesman of the President's office said he meant a meeting between President Truman, Premier Winston Churchill, Generalissimo Stalin and Premier Rene Pleven.

The President, opening the new session of the U.N. General Assembly said: "If the illustrious men to whom so many anxious glances are turned were to come here, during this session, not to take part directly in your work, but to establish a human contact between themselves, to exchange views man to man, to compare without agenda or public debate, their differences, and to try to reduce together within the framework and in accordance with the principles of the U.N., the disagreements which paralyze the world, we would greet them with a joy, which I am sure, would spread throughout the universe."

Auriol said: "We have no more ardent desire than to see established in all countries a permanent and simultaneous control of all armaments, conventional or atomic, an international army progressively taking the place of national armies, which would become mere police forces, people, ideas, material goods circulating freely, the political system which people have chosen for themselves respected by all, without any foreign interference whatever their form or methods."

At the Defence Department, General Eisenhower had a 25 minutes' meeting with the standing group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Truman Says Eisenhower Visit Non-Political

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — President Truman said in a speech today that it was problems of European economic stability, growth out of the rearmament effort, that brought General Dwight Eisenhower to Washington.

"That is the reason that General Eisenhower came to see me," Mr. Truman told the National Society of Cartoonists.

General Eisenhower was preparing to return to his European Defence Command in France.

He said that he would refuse to discuss politics with any of his would-be backers "just now" and had not authorized anyone to campaign on his behalf.

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Horowitz Reports To Finance Body

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday heard a report by Mr. David Horowitz, Director-General of the Finance Ministry, on his mission to the United States and Great Britain.

The Committee elected Mr. Israel Guri (Mapai) as Chairman. It was decided to form two permanent sub-committees to deal with the security budget and matters arising out of the Government, Comptroller's activities respectively. Another Committee was formed to study luxury tax rates.

The Education Committee re-elected Mrs. Shoshana Perles (General Zionists) as Chairman. The meeting heard a review by Dr. Ben Yehuda, retiring Director-General of the Ministry, who said there were 300,000 children in schools.

Order on British Securities Due

An order, transferring British securities owned by Israelis to the Israel Treasury, will be issued soon, financial sources in Jerusalem disclosed yesterday. The order follows an agreement reached in London, between Mr. D. Horowitz, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, and the British Treasury regarding the sale of the securities.

About 11.5m. worth of securities will be affected by the new order. These were registered in the general registration of foreign securities held by Israelis.

It is expected that the owners will be paid for their holdings in the same way as the owners of American securities, which were called in previously, received their compensation.

Payment to Army Reservists Bill Passes First Reading

By Moshe Brilliant, Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Army reservists will get 50 per cent of their civilian earnings for the period of their reserve duty if they are single, 65 per cent if they are married and 80 per cent if they have children, according to a bill which passed its first reading in the Knesset yesterday.

The legislation, which was sent to the Labour Committee for further action, is expected to win quick passage as it enjoyed unanimous support, although some details were criticized.

Introduced by the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, the draft law provides that the Army should pay 850 pruta per day or IL 19,500 per month, while employers will make up the balance. However, the Army will deduct 220 pruta per day for maintenance. In the absence of a law hitherto, grants have been made to servicemen out of Government funds, while some employers paid their workers full wages for their periods of service.

Regular employees will collect their pay directly from their employers. But establishments hiring workers on a daily basis will be required to contribute one and a half per cent of their payrolls to a Fund out of which day labourers will be paid.

Reservists who are not employees will get only 430 pruta, representing the 650 pruta allowance less 220 pruta expenses from the Army. This aspect of the bill was criticized by speakers including Mr. Amos Assaf (Mapai), Dr. Zerah Wahrhaftig (Gepoel Hamizrah), Mr. Meir Wilner (Communist), Dr. Haman Rubin (Mapam), Mr. Ishar Harari (Progressive), and Mr. Simha Bahen (General Zionists). They said that it discriminates against such people as small tradesmen, barbers, shoe-makers and small farmers.

In her reply, Mrs. Myerson said that not all the evils of society could be rectified in this bill. She said the problem of the tradesmen and artisans would have to be studied. In Switzerland, she pointed out, the problem had been tackled by these groups

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Rain Causes Little Damage

Monday's heavy rains caused little damage to the metropolis, which in most cases are controlled by the Histadrut. They asked why the rates could not be turned over to the Army department which will pay the reservists.

Mrs. Myerson said that if the employers and the Army agreed, she would not object to such an arrangement. The Minister insisted that the proposal to make payments into the Vacation Funds had been motivated only by considerations of administrative convenience. On the same point, Mr. Akiva Givon (Mapai), attacked the critics for trying to exploit the bill to clip the Histadrut's wings.

Earlier, the Knesset considered the first reading of a measure introduced by Mr. Ben Gurion, as Defence Minister, extending until December 31, 1952, the emergency regulation permitting the authorities to requisition motor vehicles, aircraft and naval vessels for military use. The measure, which had been amended administratively on August 15, permitted the Army to mobilize the vehicles for the emergency, expired after three months and requires Knesset ratification for its extension.

The bill also provided that owners of vehicles must supply information on the location of their vehicles, and suggested that the Ministry of Police, which compiled all information on a vehicle's location, should turn the necessary data over to the military authorities instead of the Ministry of Defence, which would then make the vehicles available to the military.

In other camps, precautions against the rain were taken beforehand and double roofing was erected and canals dug around the tents, which stood up well against the storm.

Violent thunderstorms, accompanied by lightning, kept most Tel Avivians awake on Monday night, as a torrential downpour — 34.1 millimetres — flooded the lowland areas of Tel Aviv and Jaffa. Householders spent the early hours bailing out their flats and trying to remove their furniture.

Communists Want War's End First

MUNICH, Tuesday. — A U.S. Command spokesman said today that the Communists want to call off the fighting in Korea without signing a formal armistice. He added that the U.N. will have none of that.

Brig-Gen. William Nuckols told reporters that the Communist position became evident when they rejected earlier today the latest Allied proposal to set aside the ceasefire buffer zone issue for the moment and take up other problems.

Brig-Gen. Nuckols said the Communists demand an immediate "final and formal solution" of the buffer zone question before proceeding to the remainder of the agenda. He said this would allow a definite ceasefire, and let the armistice talks drag on indefinitely.

There was some speculation that the Communists wanted an unofficial armistice to get relief from Allied air attacks, and because they cannot stand another U.N. offensive.

(AP, UP)

Mossadeq Orders University Opened

TEHRAN, Tuesday. — The Persian Premier, Dr. Mossadeq, sent a cable to Acting Premier Kassemi today, ordering the government immediately to reopen Teheran University, closed last Sunday after student riots.

Dr. Mossadeq expressed the fear that the closing of the university might force more than 5,000 students into the streets, where they might cause trouble.

It was learned that Kassemi called on the President of the university, Ali Akbar Sirei, to ask him to reopen the university immediately.

Opposition Attacks

Parliamentary sources said that opposition deputies in a secret session of the Majlis today attacked Mossadeq for failing to prevent the disorders, which were described as Communist inspired.

(In London today the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. registered an action for injunction against the Iranian Premier yesterday ordered with Mr. George Middle, Under-Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs, and that talks on Iranian oil problems were proceeding. Informal sources said that no practical results had yet been achieved, but there were hopes of a possible solution.)

(AP, Reuter, UP)

SHARETT LEAVES FOR U.N. SESSION

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — The Foreign Minister left here at noon today on his way to Paris, to lead Israel's delegation to part of the first session of the U.N. General Assembly which opened in the French capital this afternoon. Also aboard the K.L.M. plane was Mr. David Hachon, M.K., alternate member of the Israel delegation.

Mr. Sharett was seen off at the Airport by the British Minister to Israel, Sir Knox Helm, who will have left to take up his new post as Ambassador to Turkey, before the Foreign Minister's return from Paris; and the Netherlands Minister, Jonkheer M.P.M. Van Kornebeek. Also present were Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr. Reuven Shiloah, Special Adviser to the Foreign Minister, and other Ministry officials.

During Mr. Sharett's absence the Prime Minister will act as Foreign Minister. This morning Mr. Sharett received the French Minister to Israel, M. Edouard-Pollex Guyon, in his office at Hakirya.

Pleven Motion Loses In National Assembly

PARIS, Tuesday (AP). — The French National Assembly reconvened today and immediately defeated Premier Rene Pleven's Coalition government on an agenda it sponsored. The vote was 343 to 277, but did not involve the Assembly's confidence in the government.

It is considered significant, however, since it showed the Chamber is still split with party strife. The rejected agenda would have given priority to a budget debate.

ONLY EGYPT REPLIES TO P.C.C.

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — A P.C.C. source said today that Egypt had so far been the only nation which had replied to the Communists' letter to the two sides last week, calling for discussion of the P.C.C. peace plan.

	A	B	C	D
Mr. Chan	62	11	12	13
Nahayra	60	10	11	12
Tel Aviv	58	10	11	12
Jerusalem	56	10	11	12
Beersheva	54	10	11	12
Haifa	52	10	11	12
Yotvata	50	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	48	10	11	12
Yotvata	46	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	44	10	11	12
Yotvata	42	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	40	10	11	12
Yotvata	38	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	36	10	11	12
Yotvata	34	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	32	10	11	12
Yotvata	30	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	28	10	11	12
Yotvata	26	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	24	10	11	12
Yotvata	22	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	20	10	11	12
Yotvata	18	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	16	10	11	12
Yotvata	14	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	12	10	11	12
Yotvata	10	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	8	10	11	12
Yotvata	6	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	4	10	11	12
Yotvata	2	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	0	10	11	12
Yotvata	-2	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-4	10	11	12
Yotvata	-6	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-8	10	11	12
Yotvata	-10	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-12	10	11	12
Yotvata	-14	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-16	10	11	12
Yotvata	-18	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-20	10	11	12
Yotvata	-22	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-24	10	11	12
Yotvata	-26	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-28	10	11	12
Yotvata	-30	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-32	10	11	12
Yotvata	-34	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-36	10	11	12
Yotvata	-38	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-40	10	11	12
Yotvata	-42	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-44	10	11	12
Yotvata	-46	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-48	10	11	12
Yotvata	-50	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-52	10	11	12
Yotvata	-54	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-56	10	11	12
Yotvata	-58	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-60	10	11	12
Yotvata	-62	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-64	10	11	12
Yotvata	-66	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-68	10	11	12
Yotvata	-70	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-72	10	11	12
Yotvata	-74	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-76	10	11	12
Yotvata	-78	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-80	10	11	12
Yotvata	-82	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-84	10	11	12
Yotvata	-86	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-88	10	11	12
Yotvata	-90	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-92	10	11	12
Yotvata	-94	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-96	10	11	12
Yotvata	-98	10	11	12
Beer Sheva	-100	10	11	12

700 Recruits Sought For Commerce Control Unit

About 900 inspectors and officials will be employed by the Control Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry when the reorganization of the Department is completed, reliable sources reported in Jerusalem yesterday. At present only about 200 inspectors are employed.

Mr. Zvi Letman, Head of the Department, has already started recruiting new inspectors, but it is understood that he is meeting with considerable difficulties in finding suitable applicants in view of the present manpower shortage.

It was learned that a general agreement concerning relations between the Control Department of the Ministry and the Economic Department of the Police, has already been reached, but details of the arrangement have not yet been disclosed.

It is understood, however, that the Economic Department of the Police will continue to exist, and will cooperate in certain fields with the Control Department, which will be highest authority in control and anti-blackmarket activities.

The first sphere of supply in which the Control Department is expected to take action, will be the distribution of rationed goods. The inspectors will insure the direct channelization of full quantity of food and goods to the consumer.

In the interim a number of new suggestions were presented to increase the efficiency of the unit. For example, that the Control Department have mobile squads equipped for short-range radio contact with Headquarters, to carry out lightning raids and surprise investigations.

Another suggestion was that the Control Department, besides its routine work, carry out special comprehensive investigations, such as "Operation Textile" or "Operation Child Storage."

Control of the transport side of the black market is now carried out by fixed checkpoints which inspect passing vehicles.

Two industrialists in Commerce Posts

Two industrialists who have volunteered for Government service have been appointed to high posts in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by Dr. Dov Joseph, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. A. Kalir, General Manager of the Argaman textile works, has been named head of the Textile and Leather Goods Department, while Mr. A. Lichtenstein, general manager of the "Lihav" oil plant, has been appointed Director of the Industry Division. Mr. Lichtenstein will assume his duties on December 15.

Woman Held For Food Overcharge

Jerusalem police yesterday arrested Sabirah Abdul, 20, of the Castel Ma'bara, who was charged with selling a kilogram of tomatoes for 800 pruta in the Mahne Yehuda market. She allegedly had in her possession 10 other kilograms of tomatoes, which police believe she had purchased for 200 pruta each.

In the Bet Yehoshua quarter, a green pepper, who was accused of refusing to sell vegetables when he had 170 kilograms of produce in his home, was arrested yesterday.

On the roads police found large quantities of eggs, poultry, bananas and Clementines aboard an Egged bus en route from Haifa to Tel Aviv. Only one passenger, Benjamin Komer, of Nahlat Ganim, admitted ownership of part of the goods.

Beersheva was the scene of a "clean-up" campaign when the police hauled in dozens of sidewalk hawkers.

Auditor's Petition Rejected by Court

A petition for an order nisi, calling on the State Comptroller and two of his aides to show cause why the application of Mr. Gideon Rynar for transfer to Jerusalem did not receive the Comptroller's personal attention, was rejected yesterday by the High Court in Jerusalem.

The petitioner, examining auditor in the Haifa offices of the State Comptroller, pleaded that, despite the fact that the law requires the State Comptroller himself to decide the matter, his application had actually been rejected by the Secretary-General.

The court, composed of Justices Chaim Guttman and Shimon Agranat, ruled that it was within the Comptroller's Office to have an aide review the application, particularly because the Comptroller himself might not be familiar with the everyday needs of the office.

Trade Talks Between Israel, Finland

HELSINKI, Tuesday (INA). — An Israeli trade delegation, headed by Dr. Gershon Meron, Director of the Economic Division of the Israel Foreign Ministry, is here at present to negotiate a renewal of the Israel-Finland trade agreement, which expired on November 1. The signature is expected this week.

In the meantime the Israel Minister to Scandinavia, Mr. Avraham Nissan, has been paying lightning visits to the Foreign Ministers of the Scandinavian countries to discuss matters of mutual interest.

COTTON MILLS WILL RESUME FULL SCHEDULE

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Cotton mills throughout the country, which have been operating at 50 per cent of capacity during the past fortnight, are expected to resume full production, shortly. It was learned here today that sufficient stocks of raw cotton have been on hand in bonded warehouses but could not be released for lack of foreign currency.

Standard Time On Sunday

Israel will return to standard time at three o'clock on Sunday morning, when clocks will be moved back one hour, bringing them within two hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

The change was scheduled to go into effect some time after sunset on Sunday, but in the event of a late sunset it will be delayed until the following day.

New MAC Team To Probe Incident

A two-hour session of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, under the chairmanship of Col. Benet L. de Hilder, decided yesterday morning in Jerusalem to send out a new mixed team today to investigate further the Thursday's incident at Khirbat Bet Awra in the Hebron area, it was learned.

The action is understood to be the result of the inadequacy of earlier investigations into the reported attack by two bands of infiltrators on an Israeli Army patrol.

The Jordan delegation outlined the details of its five-point programme for preventing further infiltration. The hope that these measures would prove effective was expressed by the Israel delegation.

At the meeting of Israel and Jordan, local residents, near Khirbat Bet Awra, were again defined, and the Jordan representatives assumed that Israel will not tolerate the recurrence of last week's incident, in which Arabs from Jordan crossed the line to abandon lands on the Israeli side of the border.

During the Khirbat Bet Awra incident, four Arab infiltrators who had served their terms in Israel prison were turned over to the Jordan authorities.

The victims, who lives at the Khirbat Bet Awra, fell into the well at 6 o'clock this morning while running to take shelter from the downpour which hit Tel Aviv in the early hours. He was on his way to Hadassah Hospital where he is under training as a male nurse.

After spending the night at the Shimon immigrant camp with his brother.

It was 10.15 before a crane could be brought from the nearby Histadrut housing project to raise the stretcher. Careful manoeuvring by the crane operator was necessary to bring the stretcher up and out of the enclosure above the mouth of the well. The victim was rushed to Hadassah Hospital. "Almost a hundred bystanders gathered during the operation."

The well is adjacent to an Arab house, about 20 metres from the main Jerusalem-Jericho road. It is a well, about three metres deep, with a roof above, but the side facing the road is open. The well is used for watering the crops and for drinking water.

Dr. Joseph informed the group of the plans for the Ministry's activities in the future, stressing the foreign currency situation, the need to raise production and improve the quality of goods, and the plans for ensuring orderly and adequate service to the public by increasing controls.

Dr. Joseph stressed the growth of the black market and announced that he was willing to let bygone days be bygones in the certainty that he would resolve the merchants' objection in fighting the evil. A spokesman for the delegation promised full cooperation in the black market campaign.

Anti-Scrip Group To Visit Knesset

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Mapam-sponsored Anti-Profiteering Workers' Committee will send a delegation to the Knesset next Monday to request "food for the people" — Prison for the profiteers. A mass demonstration is planned here on the same day, spokesmen for the Committee told the press today.

They said the Committee was not political in nature, asserting that they had decided to take matters into their own hands because the workingmen's diet had greatly deteriorated while food shops were being sold in scrip shops.

The Puhla Yeha Rabbinical Court yesterday occupied new premises renovated at a cost of IL.6,000.

Winter Cold Holds Up Migration from Iran

ISTANBUL, Tuesday (INA). — A complete discontinuation of the migration of Iranian Jews to Israel via Turkey is expected this winter because of the severity of the weather.

It is learned that an Israeli immigration officer is coming to Turkey this month to make arrangements for the reopening of the route in spring, when the weather improves after which mass migration is expected.

At present, only small numbers are coming over this route and the last group this year is expected this month. Meanwhile, the Turkish authorities agreed to permit the migration of 30 Kurdish Jews who were involved in a boat collision and in which eight members of their party perished.

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In the meantime the Israel Minister to Scandinavia, Mr. Avraham Nissan, has been paying lightning visits to the Foreign Ministers of the Scandinavian countries to discuss matters of mutual interest.

COTTON MILLS WILL RESUME FULL SCHEDULE

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Cotton mills throughout the country, which have been operating at 50 per cent of capacity during the past fortnight, are expected to resume full production, shortly. It was learned here today that sufficient stocks of raw cotton have been on hand in bonded warehouses but could not be released for lack of foreign currency.

Standard Time On Sunday

Israel will return to standard time at three o'clock on Sunday morning, when clocks will be moved back one hour, bringing them within two hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

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U.K. Comment On Israel

LONDON, Tuesday. — Sunday's foreign debate in the House of Commons was devoted to the Middle East situation, and the "Manchester Guardian" carried a leading article on the subject.

The article, written by the "Manchester Guardian" editorial board, stressed the need for a balanced approach to the Middle East problem, and called for a fair settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The article also criticized the "Times" for its "biased" reporting of the Middle East situation, and called for a more objective and balanced approach to the subject.

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Weighted Vote For U.N. Suggested

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday (AP). — Sir Hartley Shawcross said here yesterday that he is in favour of a "weighted vote" plan for the U.N.

"I have frequently suggested this," Sir Hartley added, "because it would permit us to abolish the veto in the U.N. Sir Hartley said he made his suggestion for a new voting system in the U.N. in a speech to the 1948 General Assembly in New York.

In a speech to the Anglo-Danish Society on Saturday, he declared that it would be a fairer system if U.N. members were given votes with regard to their population and responsibility.

Shawcross said that he believed that the U.N. should be able to abolish the veto under the present conditions, but if a new voting system was introduced, then one might think of abolishing the veto.

It was reported from Moscow yesterday that the Soviet Union may support Sir Hartley's suggestion for a new voting system. The Moscow report said that several months' work by Soviet officials have held the view that Sir Hartley's suggestion might receive Soviet support, if it should get as far as a U.N. committee.

The Egyptian imbroglio is now the object of various mediation efforts, of which the Egyptian seems least likely to be readily rebuffed by Cairo. There is, however, little hope of anything decisive before the opening of Egypt's new parliamentary session on November 15. The Radical Nationalists and their Communist allies, by calling for a general demonstration on November 15, have already made sure that the week will be a stormy one.

The official emphasis here is on "Armenian plus conflict," and the hope is expressed that Salah el-Din will prove more "reasonable" after meeting Mr. Eden. Unofficial quarters are more concerned over the U.N. Committee's inability to control the forces it has raised.

Reports from New Delhi said today that there was a good chance that three oil refineries might be built in India in the next three years. Two U.S. and one British oil company, operating in conjunction, had made offers to India to build the refineries.

THIS WEEK

Wednesday and Thursday all women born between March 16, 1904 and September 21, 1903 and whose surnames start with the letters T, Z, and X.

enlist for Regular Service, according to Order No. 2 of October 24, 1951, which has also been posted on the boardings.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
MANPOWER DEPARTMENT
RECRUITING OFFICE

THIS WEEK

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

WOMEN

born between March 16, 1904 and September 21, 1903 and whose surnames begin with the letters T, Z, and X.

enlist for Reserve Service in accordance with Order No. 2, dated Friday, November 2, 1951, which has also been posted on the boardings.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
MANPOWER DEPARTMENT
RECRUITING OFFICE

FOR SALE-Wholesale meat Business-Australia

Sound well-established wholesale meat business in one of the largest cities in Australia for sale. Excellent opportunity for person intending to settle in Australia. Owner will give all assistance to purchaser in regard to Immigration Permit and Housing.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Saturday, November 7, 1953
Monday, 8, 1953; Sunday, 9, 1953

PUBLICATION last week of the one hundredth issue of "Omer," the new vocalized Hebrew daily, should not pass unnoticed. There have been other newspapers like this before, but never one with such vast educational scope. "Omer" reaches out to thousands of new immigrants who must learn the language of their new land, and simultaneously find essential information on its political, cultural and economic life. The importance of the press in this country cannot be over-emphasized.

YELLOW PRESS

I said that the Polish question was important for us in the United Kingdom, because we had declared war on Germany for invading Poland. I reverted to my illustration of the three matches—Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union. One of the main objects of the Allies was to achieve the security of the Soviet western frontier, and so to prevent an attack by Germany in the future. Here I reminded Stalin of his mention of the line of the Oder in the West.

It is surprising therefore that relations between the working press and the Government and its leaders are not better. This is the more surprising since, to date, the public relations apparatus of the Government can hardly be considered effective and the daily press is almost the only link in terms of information, between the government and the people.

Much criticism, some of it justified, has been levelled at the Israeli press, and the Prime Minister himself has often entered the fray. The most serious charge concerns the apparent inability of some newspapers to discern between fact and comment. There may indeed be those who regard facts with undue suspicion and who may have an inordinate fear lest too many facts prove harmful to their own partisan interests.

Criticism, however, is not enough. The attitude of the Government from the Prime Minister down has often failed to be either constructive or friendly. Nor is this confined to relations with officials, for responsible people in public services and other fields seem to have adopted a similar stammer attitude. Journalists encounter constant obstacles in their daily contacts, and it is hard to resist the temptation to substitute conjecture for hard facts in an atmosphere which is frequently one of overt hostility.

Relations between Press and Government will certainly not be improved by name-calling, especially from the nostrum of the Knesset. A far larger measure of understanding is required. It is not beyond the realm of probability that this might have a corrective influence perhaps even unwittingly on those papers whose basic line is hostility.

'THE PENDULUM, a familiar figure of argument, had been ascribed from innumerable art. chairs to be swinging the Tories back to Westminster. Only once in a hundred years, exceptional circumstances, has a party been returned for the third time running.

But when the results were known, and Labour outnumbered Conservatives in votes if not in seats, it looked as though the hitherto unvarying pendulum had come for once to a complete stop. This is the more surprising because of much that has disquieted the British public recently: war in Korea and Malaya; affronts in Persia and Egypt; inflation beginning to lick like a pestiferous flame at the foot of the staircase. Yet so far as solid labour partisanship has been affected, these blows might have been bludgeoned. The parties debate how far Mr. Attlee and his colleagues were directly responsible for these reverses. But it is an encouraging sign — and perhaps the bluest of Tories would agree — that an electorate which has taken punishment should not unlearn its resentment upon a government which goes to the country. A wish for full understanding rather than emotional catharsis dominated the election meetings. The answer and the score were in short supply. Politically it would have been more convenient to have had a new government in strong majority; but, after calm and careful thought, the people spoke otherwise. It is for Mr. Churchill now to match their thought with action.

CLOSING THE RING (XV) CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS Stalin Rejects Polish 'Exiles'

Further discussion about the Russian share in the Polish problem was held at the "Three" were accompanied by their advisers on foreign affairs.

After an interval, when a luncheon was over, we moved into another room and took our seats with our military and diplomatic colleagues at a conference table. Our discussions continued all through the afternoon. Poland was the next important subject.

The President began by saying that he hoped the Polish and Soviet Governments would resume relations, so that any decision taken could be accepted by the Polish Government. But he admitted there were difficulties. Stalin asked with what Government he would have to negotiate. The Polish Government and their friends in Poland were in contact with the Germans. They killed the Poles. Neither the President nor I could have any idea of what was now going on there.

I said that the Polish question was important for us in the United Kingdom, because we had declared war on Germany for invading Poland. I reverted to my illustration of the three matches—Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union. One of the main objects of the Allies was to achieve the security of the Soviet western frontier, and so to prevent an attack by Germany in the future. Here I reminded Stalin of his mention of the line of the Oder in the West.

Poland Unreliable Stalin, interrupting, said that previously there had been no mention of re-establishing relations with the Polish Government, but only of determining the security of the Polish frontier. To-day the matter had been put quite differently. Russia, even more than other States, was interested in good relations with Poland, because for her it was a question of the security of her frontiers.

Russia was in favour of the reconstruction, development, and expansion of Poland mainly at the expense of Germany. But he separated Poland from the Polish Government in exile. He had broken off relations with the Polish Government in exile, not on account of caprice, but because it had joined with Hitler in slanderous propaganda against Russia. What guarantee was there that this would not happen again?

Here I said that it would be a great help if round that very table we could learn what were the Russian ideas about the frontiers. I should then put the matter before the Poles and say frankly if I thought the conditions fair. His Majesty's Government, for whom alone I spoke, would like to be able to tell the Poles that the plan was a good one and the best that could be expected. We were likely to get and that His Majesty's Government would not argue against it at the peace table.

Then we could get on with the President's idea of reuniting relations. What we wanted was a strong and independent Poland, friendly to Russia.

Stalin said that that was true, but that the Poles could

not be allowed to seize the Ukraine and White Russian territory. That was not fair. According to the 1939 frontier, the soil of the Ukraine and White Russia was returned to the Ukraine and to White Russia. Soviet Russia adhered to the frontiers of 1939, for they appeared to be ethnologically the right ones.

Eden's Dig Eden asked if this meant the Ribbentrop-Molotov Line. "Call it whatever you like," said Stalin.

Molotov remarked that it was generally called the Curzon Line.

"No," said Eden, "there are important differences." Molotov said there were none. I then produced a map and showed the Curzon Line and the 1939 line, and indicated also the line of the Oder. Eden said that the south end of the Curzon Line had never been defined in terms. At this point the meeting broke into groups. There was a general gathering round my map and round a map which was produced by the Americans, and it was difficult for the interpreters to take notes.

Eden suggested that the Curzon Line was intended to pass to the east of Lvov. Stalin replied that the line on my map had not been drawn right. Lvov should be left on the Russian side and the line should go westwards towards Przemyśl. Molotov would get a map of the Curzon Line and a description of it.

He said that he did not want any Polish population, and that if he found any district inhabited by Poles he would gladly give it up. I suggested that the value of the German land was much greater than the Polish. It was industrial and it would make a much better Poland. We should like to be able to say to the Poles that the Russians were right, and to tell the Poles that they must agree that they had a fair deal. If the Poles did not accept we could not help it. Here I made it clear that I was speaking for the British alone, adding that the President had many Poles in the United States who were his fellow-citizens.

Shadows on Map Stalin said again that if it were proved to him that any district were Polish he would not claim it, and here he made some shadowing on the map west of the Curzon Line and south of Vilna, which he admitted to be mainly Polish.

At this point the meeting again separated into groups, and there was a prolonged study of the Oder Line on a map. When this came to an end I said that I liked the picture, and that I would say to the Poles that if they did not accept it they would be foolish, and I would remind them that but for the Red Army they would have been utterly destroyed. I would point out to them that they had been given a fine line to live in, more than 300 miles each way.

Stalin said that it would indeed be a large industrial State. "And friendly to Russia," I interjected. Stalin replied that Russia wanted a friendly Poland.

I then, runs the record, said to Mr. Eden, with some em-

phasis, that I was not going to break my heart about this question of part of Germany to Poland or about Lvov. Eden said that if Marshal Stalin would take the Curzon and Oder Lines as a basis on which to argue that might provide a beginning.

At this point Molotov produced the Russian version of the Curzon Line, and the text of a wireless telegram from Lord Curzon giving all the place-names. I asked whether Molotov would object to the Poles getting the Oppeln district. He said he did not think so.

I said that the Poles would be wise to take our advice. I was not prepared to make a great squawk about Lvov. Turning to Marshal Stalin, I added that I did not think we were very far apart in principle.

Roosevelt asked Stalin whether he thought a transfer of population on a voluntary basis would be possible. The Marshal said that probably it would be. On this we left the Polish discussion.

Views on Finland

The President next asked Stalin whether he was ready to discuss Finland. Could the United States Government do anything to help to get Finland out of the war?

Stalin said that recently the Swedish Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs had told Madame Kollontay the Soviet Ambassador that the Finns were afraid that Russia wanted to turn Finland into a Russian province. The Soviet Government had replied that they had no wish to make Finland a Russian province unless the Finns forced them to do so.

Madame Kollontay had then been instructed to tell the Finns that the Soviet Government would have no objection to receiving a Finnish delegation in Moscow; but they wished the Finns to state their views about dropping out of the war. In Teheran he had just received the gist of the Finnish reply, which was conveyed to him through M. Bohman. The reply did not make any mention of Finland's desire to dissociate herself from Germany. It raised the question of the frontiers.

I said that in the days of the Russo-Finnish War I had been sympathetic to Finland, but I had turned against her when she came into the war against the Soviet Union. Russia must have some security. The position of the Soviet Union as a permanent neutral and ally of the West must be secured. But people in the United Kingdom would be unhappy if the Finns were incorporated in the Soviet Union against their will.

I had therefore been glad to hear that the Finns did not want to be incorporated. I did not think it useful to ask for independence. The Finns must have some security. I said that I did not want to see or eight years the Finns would be well able to make good the damage done to them by Russia by supplying her with paper, wood and many other things. He then said that he should be given a house, and he was determined to get compensated.

I said I imagined that the Finns did not want to be incorporated by their improper attack on the Soviet Union. There is still ringing in my ears the famous slogan, "No more wars, no more wars." Perhaps Marshal Stalin will not be pleased with me for saying Stalin, with a broad grin, replied, "I have told you that I am becoming a Conservative."

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VISITORS' GALLERY OLD SALT

By MONTY JACOBS

ONLY the rare combination of old sea salt and seasoned Zionist could possibly see a similarity between a kibbutz and the Royal Navy. From N. veteran George Bloom, of Glasgow, visiting Israel with his wife in celebration of his 70th birthday, pinned down the parallel after visiting Kfar Haim.

"The Navy," in which he served from 1924 until 1927 and again in World War I, "was something like a kibbutz. You had your work, there was plenty of grub and there were no worries."

A member of the 1,000-man crew of the heavy cruiser "Aboukir," George first visited Palestine in 1924. He recalled: "The first thing we did was set up a beer canteen and then we cleared a piece of ground for a football match. It gave the boys a break. George could not remember exactly where that particular naval raid took place but he believed it was somewhere near Jaffa."

One of the "Old Contemptibles" who fought with the 1st Naval Brigade at the siege of Antwerp in World War I, George returned to Glasgow in 1919 and became first chairman of the Jewish Ex-Servicemen's Association. From N. veteran George Bloom, of Glasgow, visiting Israel with his wife in celebration of his 70th birthday, pinned down the parallel after visiting Kfar Haim.

Readers' Letters

SCRIP AND WORK

The Editor of THE POST Sir, — The "open letter" from a group of journalists and writers, decrying the Scrip shops, would be laughable, were its implications not so tragic.

From the very earliest days of the Nakba, there has never been a time when the Yishuv has not depended, directly or indirectly, on support from abroad. The only difference is that the Scrip shops have now introduced a tiny deviation from the doctrine of "share-the-poverty," offering through Scrip a slight opportunity for many to get a bit more. What our friends, the journalists, urge is permanent addition to the doctrine of the Lowest Common Denominator — let everybody have as little as possible.

We shall continue to be no better than a collectivized poorhouse as long as we refuse, individually and as a nation, to earn our way. Any and every efficiency engineer in the country knows the simple answer: the organized worker simply does not deliver an honest day's work. Does civilized society today know a greater exploitation than that of the Histadrut and its monopoly of monopolies? The Histadrut worker has been indoctrinated with Socialism as a substitute for simple patriotism, with class warfare, with the glorification of the professional and mercantile classes, with the doctrine of pay equality regardless of productivity, and worst of all, with the policy of sabotage and "go slow" in order to bankrupt

A LETTER FROM GALILEE Settlements Plan for Unity

By a Kibbutz Correspondent

LAST month's Jordan Valley conference on the union of the two Mapai collective settlement organizations was too big too much of a spectacle to get down to any real business. Anyhow, the new "Hud Hakvutim V'Hakibbutzim" was a foregone conclusion, which left little else to be decided at the rally. It was agreed early last summer when plans were first laid for the merger that there would be joint action in certain fields — primarily those of education and cultural activities as well as a joint committee to further the process of unification.

Many kibbutzim felt that, desirable as this was, the merger should not be pushed forward too quickly but that the "Hud Hakibbutzim" should concentrate on building up its own strength first, and enter the union as an equal partner. Now it is evident that it is idle to waste time and money purely for reasons of prestige.

Mapai Unity It is generally felt that the "Hud Hakibbutzim" emerged from the break in the "Kibbutz Hamehuda" stronger than expected. The relative strength of Mapai and Mapam within the Kibbutz Hamehuda was known all along, but the firm stand of Mapai members everywhere came as somewhat of a surprise. It will be recalled that a majority of the Kibbutz Hamehuda was for unity with the "Hever Hakvutim" as far back as 1939. Nearly half of the members, however, were opposed and

the Mapai group did not force the issue. This was probably a grave mistake, since, had the split been risked then, Mapai might have been able to take with it the greater part of the "Kibbutz Hamehuda." Between 1939 and 1951, Mapai lost control of the organization to those elements who later joined Mapam. Now, however, Mapai adherents are strongly united and in full agreement on the need for the new organization and there was little except for minor quibbling to be taken up at the Hud Hakibbutzim Conference at Kfar Gileadi a few weeks ago.

Kibbutz and Kvutza

Little divides the Kibbutz and Kvutza today. Taken in toto, they can still be told apart, but distinctions of size, rate of growth, degree of integration, etc., are now no longer clear-cut. The border-line has been crossed both ways by numerous single settlements. The same problems, by and large, involve both forms of settlement now.

Degania B and Bet Hamek suffer in much the same degree from lack of replacement for the steady leak of personnel from younger settlements and lack of reinforcement for the well-established ones that don't grow as rapidly as they might on this account. In this respect, the smaller units of "Hever Hakvutim" were probably somewhat worse off than those of "Hud Hakibbutzim," mainly because the settlements within the "Kibbutz Hamehuda" were less active in founding new points.

The biggest problems currently are those of the "mixed" settlements and there are echoes of these problems at the Convention. Not enough leadership of necessary caliber has been provided to these places. Now, perhaps, there will be more vigorous action. Here and there, Mapam groups have made peace with their opposite number. At the time of the split, it seemed as though Mapam people banked on Mapai members to back down at the decisive moment. This didn't happen and today, there is readiness to discuss outlines of the future: transfer of members, dividing of farms, establishment of a minority status with certain rights, etc.

New Name

At the convention, there was considerable argument over the name of the new organization. The Hever Hakvutim insisted that any title contain the word "kvutza" and proposed the name "Kibbutz Hakvutim." The name finally adopted met with little enthusiasm but it will soon be forgotten and so will the argument around it, and only the name "Hud" will survive.

The most impressive features of the merger meeting were the mass rallies. The crowds were tremendous and technical arrangements were excellent. The programme was deeply moving, particularly the oratorio composed by Yehuda Sharet, rehearsed at breakneck speed just before the event.

On the second of the three nights, there was a fine colourful pageant in the natural amphitheatre in the hills behind Kinneret, with a display of fireworks, torches, spotlights — and, of course, endless dancing. This is no substitute for serious debate, but there were many young people present and the atmosphere and surroundings served at least to inspire.

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Mr. HUGO SHLESINGER
recently arrived from the U.S. is requested to contact Mr. Sarkis, P.O.B. 1319, Tel Aviv, in his own interest.

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MUSICAL DIARY

HAASSIA Levy returned to the Jerusalem stage, after a long absence, in a solo recital presented at the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday night, sponsored by the New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Dance. The attractive young artist, whose looks were emphasized by exquisite costumes, presented Biblical impersonations of considerable charm and grace. We were less pleased by the simultaneous recitations (Reuma Adar), Miss Levy's Dance Sketch On Paintings of El Greco was delicately chiselled and in fine taste, her "Queen Sabbath" was a tranquil, lovely dance, while in "No Way Out" she offered a remarkable character study.



Marjo Tal The Benad National Museum presented pianist Marjo Tal, of Amsterdam, in an all-German programme on Monday evening. Bach's "Fantasia in C-Minor" was somewhat lacking in rhythmic precision but on the whole, the entire programme was on an unusually high level of interpretation and musicianship. Mozart's Sonata in B Flat Major (K 570) was rendered with deep understanding and absorption. No less profound was Beethoven's Sonata in D Major, op. 10/2 — the Largo in D Minor melancholy and moving. Schubert's Sonata in A Minor, op. 43, composed three years before the composer's death, was given rare fluidity and melodic form, with the "Variations" as climax. The art of improvisation has been almost forgotten by present-day artists and we were delighted when Marjo Tal asking for a theme, offered an excellent improvisation in counterpoint on a nursery rhyme.

FRANGO The conductor Arthur Gelbrun has returned to this country after an absence of several months during which time he conducted concerts and made recordings in Italy, Greece and Switzerland. During the winter he will again work with the Athens Philharmonic and the Radio Orchestras in Zurich and Geneva. In Tel Aviv, he will conduct concerts of the I.P.O.

In Tel Aviv The eminent pianist, Alexander Uninsky, at his recital at the Ohel Shem Hall on Saturday, played too

routine a programme to repeat the same stirring impression created by offering the Prokofiev concerto last week. Moreover, his stupendous finger-work seemed at its best in Chopin and Debussy rather than in more monumental works like the Paganini Variations by Brahms; (in fact Chopin's C sharp minor etude was played marvelously, while that most famous miniature of Debussy's, the fragile "Fille aux Cheveux de Lin," was as tenderly treated as it deserves).

There were more works of Chopin and Debussy on the programme, Beethoven's "Appassionata" and two Scarlatti sonatas. The evening was concluded with the "Danse Russe" from Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," and many encores.

Haifa Orchestra It is no small task to build up a new orchestra and to create from it a developed, disciplined musical instrument. Usually, this process takes years of instruction and very hard work. The conductor

of the Haifa Orchestra, George Singer, deserves much credit for having led the orchestra to remarkable success in a short period of time. There are, of course, many difficulties still to be overcome — one was highlighted in the orchestra's first concert of the season on Wednesday when Jacoby's "Popular Suite" was performed. The orchestra seemed quite incapable of following the conductor's fast rhythms and beat. In Handel's "Concerto Grosso" in G-Major, they seemed to struggle to bring the last movement to its intended climax. The programme offered, in addition to the above-mentioned works, Haydn's Symphony in D-Minor, and Mozart's Symphony Concertante. Jacoby's Suite was welcomed with enthusiastic applause. The soloists in the Mozart Symphony were Fenyves (Violin) and Partos (Viola) playing the duet in the second movement with unusual beauty and the Cadenza in the first movement with outstanding technical perfection.

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